

**In the Specification:**

Please amend the following paragraphs:

Please add the following to the top of page 1:

**Related Applications**

The present application claims priority to PCT/US03/28991 filed on September 15, 2003 and designating the United States, and to U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number 60/410,773, filed September 13, 2002, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The paragraph on page 3 lines 6 to 16:

Japanese Patent publication 001-255499 discloses another contact lens package that is suggested for use of as a lens storage case. The package includes a cover that fits down inside or depression. The cover and the fringe part surrounding the depression is then covered by a sheet film when the sheet film is peeled off, the cover sticks to it and opens. The lens can then be removed. Supposedly the cover can be placed back in the depression to reseal the blister. This design has several drawbacks. Most importantly, the cover is smaller than the opening. As a result, it has to fit inside of the depression. As a result, it would be very difficult to make the cover exactly the right size so that it could provide a leak-proof seal, especially if the parts were mass produced.

The paragraph on page 6, lines 22 to 30:

In a sixth embodiment the invention comprises a contact lens package that is reusable as a case to store a contact lens between uses comprising:

- a) a bottom member having a generally concave shape;
- b) a temporary seal comprising a generally moisture-proof film that seals an opening of the bottom member; and
- c) a cap

wherein the temporary seal sealing the bottom member comprises a film that also covers and provides a temporary seal over the cap.

The paragraph on page 7, lines 3 to 6:

In an eighth embodiment the invention comprises a contact lens package that indicates whether a contact lens therein is to be worn in a left eye or right eye, wherein the package is designated for use in the left or right eye by the contact lens wholesaler.

The paragraph on page 7, lines 7 to 11:

In a ninth embodiment the invention comprises a contact lens package that indicates whether a contact lens therein is to be worn in a left eye or right eye, wherein the package is designated for use as containing a left eye lens or a right eye lens at the same time the package is marked with a prescription applicable to the lens therein.

The paragraph on page 15, lines 1 to 6:

When the wearer is ready to use the lens, the cap 14 is removed to give access to the temporary seal. After this is removed and the contact lens 6 is worn, the lens 6 can be placed back in the well 13. The cap 14 can then be placed back over the bottom member 15 to use the case 10 for temporary lens storage. The threads 17 allow the cap 14 to be secured onto the bottom member 15 with a liquid-tight, leak-proof closure.

The paragraph on page 17, lines 17 to 27:

Another contact lens package and storage case 90 is shown in FIGS. 14 and 15. Like the embodiment of FIGS. 8-13, the case 90 has a bottom member 95 but no flat base extending therefrom. It may include a small optically transparent section on the base of the package to facilitate the inspection or examination of the contact lens through the package whilst it is undergoing certain manufacturing processes. The cap 94 has finger grips 98 molded into the circumference to help the user twist cap 94 onto the threads 97 formed on the bottom member 95. A temporary seal is provided by

a film disk 96, which includes a pull tab 99, used to help tear the disk 96 from its sealing engagement with rim 91. FIG. 15 shows the case ~~[[10]]~~ 90 with the cap 94 removed and the disk 96 partially removed.

The paragraph on page 19, lines 13 to 28:

As seen in FIG. 17, the cap 94 contains lens parameter information, as well as a left and right designation, a place for a check mark to be made by each designation, and a check mark in one of the places. This check mark is applied when the lenses are pulled from inventory to be supplied to a wearer. Alternatively, an inventory of pre-marked packages of both left and right eye lenses may be maintained. In still another alternative, an inventory of pre marked caps of both left and right eye (possibly of a different color) may be maintained so that the packages can be designated as being for one eye or the other during assembly of a package. In this manner the packages are readily distinguishable from one another as being for a left eye or a right eye. In this fashion, the packages actually ~~comprises~~ comprise two different package types. With this distinction, a plurality of individual contact lens packages can be shipped to a wearer, and the wearer will readily be able to tell which lenses are for which eye. One package type, marked for the left eye, contains lenses with a first prescription, and the second package type, marked for the right eye, contains lenses with a second, different prescription.

The paragraph on page 22, lines 13 to 28:

Although numerous forms of contact lens cases may be used with the contact lens holder 230, one preferred embodiment is the contact lens packages 202 and 204 shown in Figures 23-25. The two lens packages 202 and 204 are identical except for the type of lens that they contain and some ~~indices~~ indicia 206, such as letters L or R, on the case, which may be included if the packages are pre-labeled as being unique for a letter or right eye. The preferred contact lens packages 202 includes a bottom member 208 with a contact lens 210 therein, a cap 212, and a foil 216 covering both the bottom member and the cap. The foil 216 provides protection to both the bottom

member and the cap and also provides a connecting means between the two. The bottom member and cap, prior to attachment of the foil, are separate. The foil, once adhered to the bottom member and cap, provides a flexible, hinge-like connection between the bottom member and cap. Further, the cap comprises a support 214 and a sealing member 215 which, when joined to the bottom member, provides a fluid tight seal for containing a contact lens and a fluid therein.

The paragraph beginning on page 23, line 31 to page 24, line 3:

Holder 260 has two top halves 262 and 264. A sliding cover member 265 can slide to either side of the holder 260, covering one top half but allowing the other half to open so that a contact lens package and storage case 280 can be inserted at the beginning of [[\_\_\_\_\_]] a new [[or]] period, or so that the contact lens can be removed or replaced as part of the daily wear routine.

The paragraph on page 24, lines 4 to 10:

The holder 260 has a base 266 with two receptacles 270. The receptacles [[266]] 270 are generally round, but have extra slots 267 180° apart into which extension 289 may pass when bottom member 288 is placed into the receptacle. As shown in Figure 35, the contact lens package 280 is inserted in a position 90° off of its final position. Once extension 289 fit down through slots 267, the package 280 is rotated 90° with respect to the base 266, so that the extensions are captured in the base, as shown in Figure 36.

The paragraph on page 24, lines 11 to 22:

The cap 292 may then be fit inside of a cavity 263 formed in the top half 262. In this regard, the support member 294 may also be made of a rubber material so that it can act as a suction cup against the inside of cavity 263. In addition, the cavity 263 preferably includes an undercut around its perimeter, into which an extending marginal portion of support member 294 can fit (see Figure 37), thus increasing the degree to which cap 292 is secured to top half 262. The contact lens package 280 may include a

bridge 298 of the same material used to mold ~~base~~ bottom member 288. The bridge then extends into the area of the cap to help form support member 294. The bridge 298 must be flexible, or be molded with notches as shown in Figures 33 and 34, in order to allow it to bend so that the sealing portion 295 of cap ~~[[294]]~~ 292 may close on base member 288 when the top half 262 closes.

The paragraph on page 24, lines 23 to 25:

Base 266 may be provided with drain holes 288 in each receptacle, as shown in Figure 37, so that any water that may splash into the base when the contact lens package 280 is not in place will drain out.

The paragraph on page 25, lines 17 to 25:

Figure 45 also shows another possible placement of the time keeping indicator. In this embodiment an LED color light 317 is located underneath the bottom member 338, which is translucent. The color of the light shining onto the contact lens may be made to change from blue, to purple, and then to red by using blue and red LED lights activated so that the blue LED is on initially. Of course other color schemes may be used. The different colors of light might be chosen so that protein buildup on the lens after it has been worn ~~form~~ for its intended usage period is made more readily apparent at the end of the wear cycle.

The paragraph on beginning on page 25, line 26 to page 26, line 2:

Figure 46 shows a cross sectional view of another embodiment of a contact lens case holder 350. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment of Figures 26-27A, in that the top ~~halves~~ half 352 include a ~~members~~ member 354 for holding a support portion of a cap of a contact lens package and storage case and the base 360 includes a receptacle for a bottom member 388 of such a case. The cap 392 also includes a sealing member 394 for sealing the rim of the base member after a temporary sealing film (not shown) has been removed.

The paragraph on page 26, lines 3 to 9:

The top half 352 includes protrusion 356 that engages a lid switch 363. When the top half 352 is closed, the lid switch is depressed. This switch can thus deactivate any light (not shown) that is used to indicate the duration that the lens case has been in place. In that regard, another switch is placed so as to be activated when the bottom member 388 is placed in the receptacle in the base 360 of the holder 350. Each time a new lens case is placed in the holder, the switch ~~[[365]]~~ 363 will be activated, resetting the timer device.

The paragraph on page 26, lines 10 to 12:

In the holder 350, latches 367 on the base 360 and hooks 385 ~~[[an]]~~ on the contact lens package are used to hold the bottom member ~~[[338]]~~ 388 of the contact lens package in place.

The paragraph on page 26, lines 13 to 21:

Rather than use an electromechanical switch, an optical circuit inside the base may have a light path that is interrupted when a new contact lens package is inserted. Figure 47 shows the design of a contact lens package 402 that may be used in such a holder. The bottom ~~members~~ member 408 includes is hook 405 on one side, and a simple extension 407 on the other side. This extension 407 can be placed so as to interrupt the optical path when the bottom member 408 is inserted. The bottom member 408 may include dimples 409 on its inside surface to prevent a contact lens from sticking to the generally concave surface on the inside of the bottom member 408.

The paragraph on page 26, lines 22 to 27:

The contact lens package 402 shows a cap 412 with a support ~~surface~~ member 414 and a sealing surface 416 covered by film 418. The support ~~surface~~ member 414 is configured with a hole in its center so that it can be compressed when it is inserted into a cavity of the top of a holder. The interface between the sealing surface 416 and the

support member has undercuts and over molds as shown to promote adherence between the two parts.

The paragraph on page 26, lines 28 to 30:

The sealing surface 416 may be a relatively deformable material such as rubber to provide a leak-proof seal with the rim of the base member. One suitable material for the sealing surface 416 is monoprene.